



EGYPTIAN PIONEER SCHOOL -LANGUAGE

Revision sheet

PRIMARY 4 FIRST TERM
2025_2026



STUDENT:.....
GRADE:.....

Unit 1 (The Five Senses)

Lesson1

Our Senses

New Vocabulary:

Taste: We taste with our tongue.

Touch: We touch with our hands.

Hearing: We hear with our ears.

Sight: We see with our eyes.

Smell: We smell with our nose.

Lesson2



brush teeth



wash face



play sports



drink plenty of water



take a shower

Present Simple Tense:

-We use the present simple to talk about daily habits and routines.

To make the affirmative form:

- We use I, we, you, they, or a plural noun followed by the infinitive form of the verb.

- Example: Some children **play** sports after school.

- We use he, she, it, or a singular noun followed by the infinitive form of the verb + -s/-es/-ies.

- Example: He **plays** football every day.

- Example: He **brushes** his teeth every day.

- Example: She **carries** her backpack every day.

Lesson 3, 4 & 5:

New Vocabulary:

owner: Someone who has something.

jingling: a light, ringing sound.

share: to give some of what you have to others.

hungry: wanting to eat.

greedy: always wanting more than what is needed.

daily routine

-The story elements are:

. **Characters:** the people and animals in a story

. **Setting:** the time and place of a story

. **Plot:**

Beginning —Meet the people/Know the place

Problem —Something goes wrong

Middle —The character tries to fix it

Climax —The most exciting part

Ending —The problem is solved

-Sequence words help us show the order of actions or events. They tell us what happens at the beginning, in the middle, and at the end. They are:

First, ... Next, ... Then, ... After that, ... Finally, ...

-To talk about daily routine, we use:

First, I wake up at 6:00 a.m. and brush my teeth.

Next, I have a healthy breakfast, including milk and fruit.

Then, I go to school, where I study and play with my friends.

After that, I do my homework and then play sports for one hour.

Finally, I go to bed at 9:00 p.m.

Unit 2 (My Community)

Lesson1,2

New Vocabulary:



collect



plant



clean



help



feed



volunteer



bin



traffic

-Present Simple Tense:

Use the present simple for daily habits and routines.

-To form this tense in the negative:

- We use **don't (do not)** with **I, you, we, they**, or a **plural noun** followed by the infinitive form of the verb.

Example: Cars **don't move** quickly in the morning.

- We use **doesn't (does not)** with **he, she, it**, or a **singular noun** followed by the infinitive form of the verb.

Example: She **doesn't need** to use cars every day.

-To form the question:

- We use **do** with **I, you, we, they**, or a **plural noun** followed by the infinitive form of the verb.

Example: **Do** you **know** how to solve this problem?

Yes, I do

No, I don't

- We use **does** with **he, she, it**, or a **singular noun** followed by the infinitive form of the verb.

Example: **Does** your sister **have** this problem?

Yes, she does

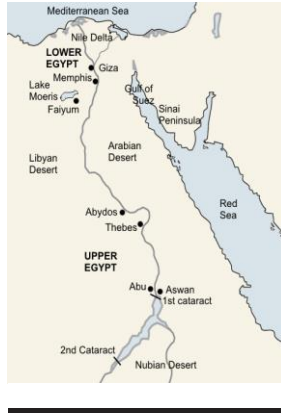
No, she doesn't

Lesson 3, 4 & 5:

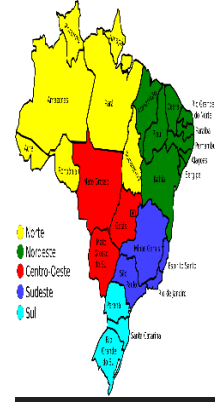
New Vocabulary:



the Delta



Upper Egypt



region



crafts



turban



culture



stalls



train station



air pollution



diary



neighborhood



wooden

Tip!

A **prefix** is a small group of letters added to the beginning of a word to change its meaning.

dis = not or opposite

il = not

ir = not

Example: like → **dis**like

Example: legal → **il**legal

Example: regular → **ir**regular

Tip!

How to Write a Diary Entry

1. Start with the date:

Write the date at the top of your page.

2. Write a greeting:

The greeting can be "Dear diary," or "Hello diary,".

3. Add details:

Who you talked to, what you heard, and how you felt.

4. End with a closing:

Finish your diary with "Yours truly, and your name".



Unit 3 (Animals in our world)

Lesson1,2:

New Vocabulary:



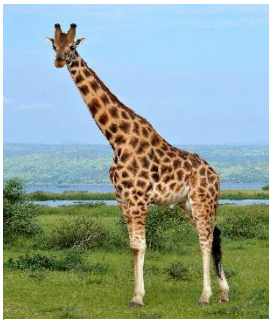
lion



monkey



elephant



giraffe



zebra



bear



Pet



vet



forest officer



wild animals



cage

Language in use



Comparative Adjectives

We use **comparative adjectives** to compare **two** people, things, animals, etc.

Comparative forms with short adjectives.

Add: -er to the end of the adjective:

- short → **shorter**
- clean → **cleaner**

Example: A zebra is **shorter than** a giraffe.

If an adjective ends in a vowel and a consonant, double the consonant before you add -er

- big → **bigger**

Example: Bears are **bigger than** dogs.

If an adjective ends in -e, we add -r to the end of the adjective:

- safe → **safer**

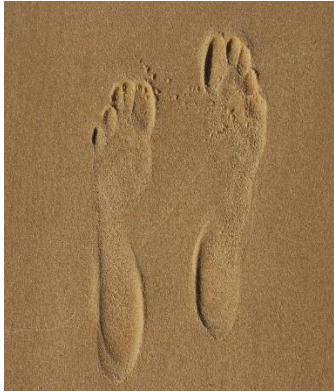
Example: Cats are **safer than** lions.

If an adjective ends in a consonant and -y, change -y to -i and add -er

- healthy → **healthier**

Example: Rabbits are **healthier than** other animals.

Lesson 3,4&5:



Footprints



fluffy tail



cave

fox: a small, quick animal with a fluffy tail and red-brown fur.

Footprints: marks left by feet.

cave: a large hole in a mountain where animals can live.

hunt: to look for and catch animals for food.

pretended: acted like something was true when it wasn't.

lay down: put yourself on a surface, like the ground or a bed.

The moral: is the lesson a story teaches us. It helps us understand what is right and what is wrong.



This Photo by Unknown Author is

endangered animals



This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed

the Arabian Leopard



The Red Sea Dugong



sea grass



fishing net

unit 4: lesson 1, 2
Egypt My Homeland

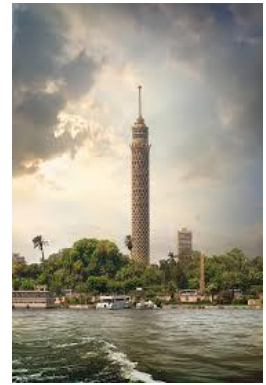
Vocabulary:



Pyramids



Nile River



Cairo tower



Siwa oasis



Egyptian museum



khan Al-Khalil Bazaar



Library



Museum



Hospital



Shopping mall



School

Grammar

Lesson 3, 4,5

Prepositions of Place

Prepositions of place show **where** things are:

The cat is **in**
the box.



The cat is **on**
the box.



The cat is **in front of**
the box.



The cat is **behind**
the box.



The cat is **next to**
the box.



The cat is **between**
the boxes.



The World of Big Numbers

A billion is a thousand million



The letter “**p**” is voiceless. To say it, press your lips together and blow out air. The letter “**b**” is voiced. To say it, press your lips together and use your voice.

1.

Vocabulary

bat / pat

pear / bear

3.



peak / beak

4.



bond / pond



St. Catherine Mountain



old monastery



Warm clothes



colorful rocks



Adventure



plants

How to make a blog

Tip!

A Good Blog Has

1. A Clear title
2. A Writer's name
3. A Date
4. Pictures/Drawing
5. Interesting details
6. Descriptive words

← →

Title: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Write and describe the place you chose.

What else?

Why should people visit this place?

How to make a leaflet



① **Welcome to the Siwa Oasis!**

② **PLACES TO SEE**



③ **Salt Lake**
swim and take photos

Desert
see sunset

LOCAL FOOD



Sweet dates
fresh from palm trees

Good olive oil
excellent price

WHAT TO WEAR



Daytime
summer clothes

Night time
bring a jacket

Unit 5: a day at work

Lesson: 1,2



engineer



police officer



nurse



firefighter



teacher



doctor

Mentor: is a person who helps, teaches, and gives advice to someone so they can learn and grow.

wildlife photographer: is a person who takes pictures of animals, birds, and nature in the wild.

Puppet: is a toy or doll that can move when someone controls them to tell a story or put on a show.

voice-over actor: is a person who uses their voice to make characters in movies, cartoons, or games talk.

Grammar

Superlative adjectives

Use superlative adjectives to show the greatest degree of something.

To make superlative adjectives, we usually add **-est** to the end:

- tall → **the tallest**

Example: This tree is **the tallest** tree in the park.

If an adjective ends in a vowel and a consonant, double the consonant before adding **-est** to the end:

- big → **the biggest**

Example: I find **the biggest** lions.

When an adjective ends in **-e**, we add **-st** to the end:

- nice → **the nicest**

Example: Mona is **the nicest** friend I have.

If an adjective ends in a consonant and **-y**, we change **-y** to **-i** and add **-est** to the end:

- happy → **the happiest**

Example: Nora is **the happiest** girl in the class.

Lesson:3,4,5



Carpenter



furniture



Gift



Shock



poorly work



hero



Danger



fire station



water hoses



Equipment



alarm



oxygen tanks

word	Definition
fit	To be the right size.
wooden	Made of wood
skilled	Very good at doing something
promise	Is when you tell someone you will do something for sure.

Pronunciation

When a silent "-e" comes at the end of a word after one consonant, it makes the vowel before it a long vowel. This is like "rope" and "slide".

Origami Art

Origami is an art form that is made by folding paper to make shapes, animals, or objects.

Origami is the Japanese art of paper folding. We can create amazing things with just paper!

To make origami art, you need ...

- colored paper squares
- scissors
- markers
- glue
- a ruler



When you make origami art, ...

- choose a job (like a doctor, teacher, nurse).
- pick colored paper that matches the uniform.
- follow the folding instructions.
- add details using markers (like glasses, a watch).

Unit 6

The hundred Dresses

Story Vocabulary



Definitions

faded	light in color because it is old or used
popular	known by many people
annoying	making you feel unhappy or a little angry
absent	not in a place
notice	to see or hear something
behavior	the way someone acts
expensive	costs a lot of money
bullying	hurting or scaring other people
apologize	to say "I'm sorry" when you do something wrong

Characters

